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PARTNERSHIP IN SCHOOL WORK.

Col. W. M. Hoge, of Booneville, Mo., has become associate superintendent of Wentworth Military Academy with Col. Sanford Sellers and an equal partner with him in the ownership of the personal property, leases, and other private interests in that institution. The importance of this business association to the school interests of Lexington and especially to the future of Wentworth Academy can hardly be over-estimated.

In this way Col. Sellers' own investment in the school is safeguarded by the possession of a younger partner, the labor and responsibility is divided, and the perpetuity of the institution still further assured.

Col. Hoge needs no introduction anywhere in the state to people who are at all acquainted with educational matters. He received his preparatory training under Prof. F. T. Kemper, perhaps the most famous of the educators of Missouri a quarter of a century ago. He is a Master of Arts of the University of Missouri and was selected by Prof. Kemper as his assistant in the work of education he then had in hand. In addition to his experience in the school room, covering a period of twelve years, he has been for the past three years Inspector and Visitor of the affiliated schools of the State University—a position which has given him opportunity to study the methods and results of all the best secondary schools in the state. Surely no happier union of forces could have been made than this, and the friends of the Academy will rejoice to know that it enters upon the work of a new school year with all the impulse that comes from high hopes and confidence in destiny.

The Paving Question.

One of the reasons why the people of Lexington voted to abandon the charter and to organize as a city of the third class was that the ordinary revenues were insufficient to maintain the streets. Now that the change has been made, the people should bear in mind that there will and can be no street paving or macadamizing against the consent of the majority property holders affected (exclusive of non-residents); and that whatever kind of streets they get, they will have to pay for in the proportion of their frontage on the improvement. This is local self-government. It thus appears that the paving of South street is nobody's business but the people's of the street along that line of the proposed improvement. If they want mud or macadam or brick or asphalt they can get it by paying for it.

Such variant statements of matters of fact are in circulation that the people who are interested ought to endeavor to make direct, personal investigation of the experience of other towns. The editor of the INTELLIGENCER spent the greater part of the day in Independence, Mo., Saturday on this exclusive business; and while the experience of a single town ought not to be decisive in a matter of this kind, the results of his investigations are offered for what they are worth. Independence has some old macadam streets put down in the old fashioned way; some old macadam street (10 years) put down in the new-fashioned way, with crushed rock rolled wet, covered with screenings and again rolled wet, some new macadam street, put down last year; a mile of vitrified brick paving, three years old; and four or five blocks of asphalt. The contract price (obtained from the city engineer) for brick paving was \$1.65 per square yard; for macadam put down with roller, \$1.10. At these prices the cost for South street would be \$2.89 per front foot for brick, and \$1.93 per front foot for macadam. These figures are exclusive of curbing, for which their contract price was 50 cents per front foot. The engineer said (as did also a contractor who was present) that in order to put down a modern macadam street it would be necessary to take up the old macadam in order to secure uniformity of compactness.

With the exception of the editor

of the Examiner, the City Engineer and one personal friend, no particular individuals were sought out, but the business men were interrogated at random. Not a friend of macadam was found, though it was said there were some. The unvarying testimony was that macadam streets kept in repair for five or six years cost more than brick streets. The only objection made to brick paving was that it is noisy in dry weather; and to this as an offset it was offered that lime dust from macadam streets was even more offensive during the same seasons. The uniform advice was either to patch up the old macadam and be content with it, or pave with brick.

A careful inspection revealed the fact that their old macadam streets are very much worse than ours; the ones built last year, in excellent condition; their brick street, which has not been cleaned since it was laid, was clean and crossable at any place. Their macadam does not seem to be very good. Like ours, it is half magnesian limestone, which is more or less soluble in water.

There can be no question as to the reliability of these facts about the experience of this one place. Careful men should not be satisfied with this however. At Marshall the contract price for macadam, it is said, was 70 cents per square yard. The thickness could not be learned nor whether it was put down with a roller. At Macon the cost of brick was \$1.40, but they got brick from Moberly near by.

Street Improvement.

At Warrensburg part of the principal down town streets are paved with brick and contract has been let for several blocks more to be put down this summer. The contract price for the part already paved was \$1.58 per square yard and for the part to be paved \$1.60. The first paving was done by a contractor who had never paved a street before. They are not sufficiently arched, and partly for this reason the rains fall to wash them clean. The quality of the brick is inferior to that used in Independence and the appearance of the street decidedly inferior. The people are greatly pleased with their brick paving but think it too expensive for the residence portion of the city. It proved to be impossible to get a majority of the property holders on the residence streets to agree to brick paving. The mayor and a committee of the city council visited Kansas City and made a study of the street situation there. They were impressed with the macadam park roads.

The people of Warrensburg have agreed to try several miles of macadam street on several conditions: The streets are to be paved from 20 to 25 feet wide; the macadam to be laid to an average thickness of 10 inches; the macadam is to be laid, rolled wet, covered with screenings, and again rolled wet; the council is to reject all bids over 58 cents per square yard. Upon these conditions the petitions have been signed, the specifications advertised, and the contract is to be let June 15.

Warrensburg has some macadam streets made in the old way. They are very bad, worse than any in Lexington. There is a short section of macadam road leading out from the town, built last year, of crushed rock put down with a roller. It is said to be excellent. Abundance of gray limestone, very hard and suitable for making macadam is to be had within a mile from town. The mayor, a most excellent man and one thoroughly interested in the subject, is confident that streets quite as satisfactory and almost as durable as brick paved streets can be made with macadam, and that the contract can be let within the limit agreed upon, 58 cents. This opinion is not based upon experience but upon his examination of the park roads in Kansas City, which are kept up by a force of men constantly employed in cleaning, repairing, rolling, sprinkling, and renewing the surface with fresh screenings. Besides certain traffic is forbidden on these roads. The mayor is acquainted with the facts, however, and says that he takes them into account in forming his opinion.

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THIS OLD AND HONORED INSTITUTION.

Its Glowing History and Prospects. The Old President And the New.

Central Female College has passed into its thirty-fifth year. To be perfectly accurate, it should be stated that for the first few years of its existence it bore the name of Marvin Female Institute. During the whole time, however, it has been under the control of the Methodist church and has been the exponent of the principles of that church upon the subject of religious education and the higher education of women. From the first it has been the determination of the church to make this school the great school of the denomination in the state, and all its policies have been shaped to this end. How well the hopes and expectations of the great religious body which has the work in hand are being realized is best known to the people of Lexington, who have witnessed the patient devotion and consecration of the noble men and women who have guided the destinies of the institution until now.

Central Female College is heir to a noble and historic property. In

1847 the old Masonic College, organized about ten years before at Palmyra, Mo., was moved to Lexington, the citizens of this place having subscribed a bonus of \$30,000 to secure it. The college was conducted in rented quarters for the first year until the new building, a very handsome one for that day, was ready for occupancy. The first graduating class was that of 1851, under the presidency of J. Worthington Smith, a Virginia gentleman of the old school. In 1860 the college was closed and was not reopened until after the war. The building served as a garrison for the heroic little army of Gen. James A. Mulligan in the siege and battle of Lexington, September 12-20, 1861. Until recently it bore scars inflicted by the batteries of Bledsoe, Guibor, Keasley and Churchill Clark.

In 1865 the property was deeded to the state of Missouri and used for several years as a state military school, after which it was deeded back to the Masons, who offered it to any religious denomination which might give sufficient assurance of purpose to make use of it in a supreme educational endeavor. The Methodist church seized upon this opportunity, and in doing so got possession not only of a valuable property but perhaps the most beautiful site and most desirable general location in all Missouri.

The school was organized in September, 1869, Rev. Wm. T. Camp president. He was followed at the end of the year by Rev. J. O. Church, who served one year; W. T. J. Sullivan, who served four years; M. G. Mc-

made under President Williams. But speaking broadly this is a fair characterization of the dominant features in the work of each.

During Dr. Williams' term of office about \$38,000 has been added to the assets of the college, as follows:

Permanent endowment	\$28,500
Library	1,500
Improvements	2,000
Building fund	6,000

Dr. Williams has strengthened the bond between the church and the school and has effected much in laying upon the conscience of the brotherhood its responsibility in the matter of this great work. It is believed that time will reveal as his most important and distinguishing service to the school the influence he has set in motion towards the endowment and enlargement of the institution as a permanent avenue of the church's activity.

The new president, Rev. Alfred Franklin Smith, is an alumnus of Central College, and was a graduate student at Vanderbilt University. He enters upon this work with enthusiasm and high ideals. The splendid success he has met with in his former field of labor lends confidence to the belief that he will take up the work where Dr. Williams has left it and carry it on to increasing success.

THE PUPILS RECITAL.

The Pupils Recital on Saturday night, May 30, was not strictly a part of the commencement exercises, but for various reasons it is thought to deserve a place here. The program was as follows:

Skimpsey - Alfred Stoddard.

Mrs. Bean's Courtship, Clara Augusta. Miss Grace Lewis. Fishing - John W. Matthews. Miss Stella Nelson. Mr. Travers' First Hunt - Richard Harding Davis. Miss Lillian Stephens. An Independent Pair, J. L. Harbour. Miss Carrie Ming. What's the Difference, O. F. Pearre. Miss Ollie Powell. Grandma Keeler Gets Grandpa Keeler Ready for Church, S. P. McLean. Miss Grace Garhart. Out Sleighting with Sophia, Hobart. Miss Nadine Steele. That Other Baby at Rudder Grange - Stockton. Miss Bess Chinn. How Brer Simon Got 'Er Religion - Gielow. Miss Alice Jenkins. A Sisterly Scheme - H. C. Bunner. Miss Susan Yates.

The above program, as given in the College Chapel Saturday evening, served as a prelude to the Commencement entertainment of the Central Female College, and was an unusual one in several respects.

With one exception—Miss Stephens—each young lady was a first year pupil, a beginner, as it were, in this department. This fact should be emphasized because no one of the audience would suspect such to be the case, judging from the quality of the work exhibited. Each number was of an amusing character and the audi-

GREATEST MISSOURI FLOOD.

This week of flood on the Missouri river has gone far beyond the record of any previous year in point of destruction. No fair basis of comparison exists. The river reports of the water stages in the flood of 1844 and the flood of 1881 are of very doubtful accuracy. At these dates the channel of the river was much narrower and the banks lined with tangled forests. Today the river bottoms for a thousand miles contain cities, towns, farms, gardens and stock ranches.

According to reports circulated here the present flood reached a height of 33½ inches greater than that of 1881. Though the water has been falling for three days it is still higher than the reported maximum of that year. The destruction of property cannot be computed. People on this side of the river who own farms in Ray county, have yet no definite information of what part of their stock has been driven to places of safety. In most cases their tenants cannot be located. Those who have visited their farms in skiffs found their barns, granaries, sheds and house-tops covered with chickens, rabbits, skunks, coons, snakes and all other forms of domestic and wild animal life belonging to the region—living together in remarkable amity. It is believed that fences are all swept away. The river at this place extends from bluff to bluff—a distance varying from four to ten miles. The depth over the bottoms is from two feet to ten. The ferry boat was overturned and sunk.

School Board Meeting.

At a meeting of the board of education Wednesday night the usual routine business was transacted. The teachers of last year were re-elected with a single exception. Miss Edith Marrs, who resigned during the last session on account of illness and was succeeded by Miss Florence Hall, was elected to her former position in the Arnold school. Miss Hall was not an applicant.

Following are the teachers and salaries:

Superintendent C. A. Phillips, \$1400.00; Principal High school Florence W. Arnold, 55.00; assistant Annie Allen, 45.00. Principal Grammar school Nannie S. Shaw, 45.00; 1st assistant Genevieve Russell, 45.00; 2nd assistant Louise M. Chandler, 45.00. Principal Central school Anna J. Worthington, 42.50; 1st assistant Mary McClelland, 40.00; 2nd assistant Susie Alford, 40.00.

Principal Taylor school, Maggie M. Spears, 42.50; assistant, Mattie V. Bandon, 40.00.

Principal Arnold school, Kate B. Drysdale, 45.00; 1st assistant, Margie M. Vaughan, 2nd assistant, Edith Marrs, 40.00; 3rd assistant, Mary A. Ridings, 40.00.

Principal Riverton school, Bettie Trail, 40.00.

Principal Douglas school, Geo. H. Green, 60.00; 1st assistant, Sarah A. Graham, 30.00; 2nd assistant, Dora B. Carter, 30.00; 3rd assistant, Oleatha Saunders, 25.00.

Substitute No. 1, Ruth Young; substitute No. 2, Edith Powell.

Married at Kansas City.

Kansas City Star, Monday, June 1: The marriage of Miss Sara Elizabeth McKee and Mr. George Albert Henry was celebrated at the home of the bride yesterday at 5:30 p. m. The Rev. Dr. Talbot officiated. Only relatives and a few immediate friends were present. The ceremony was followed by a supper at the Coates house, given by the bride's uncle, Mr. D. C. Smith, of St. Louis, to the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. George A. Henry, Mrs. S. S. Trigg, Miss Cordella Bedwell, Miss Anne Trigg, Miss Ethel Austin, Mr. Lilburn Trigg and Miss Helen Trigg. Mr. and Mrs. Henry will be at home to friends at 1309 Pennsylvania avenue after June 15.

Miss McKee was born and raised in Lexington and has many friends here. She is the niece of Mrs. Sallie Trigg, formerly of this city, and a grand niece of Judge Joseph F. Smith.

